Industrialization and Its Effects

AP European History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Industrial Revolution /ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl ˌrevəˈluːʃn/	The **Industrial Revolution** moved work from homes to factories.
coal /kəʊl/	**Coal** is a fossil fuel.
iron ore	Britain had plenty of coal and **iron ore**.
raw materials /rɔː məˈtɪərɪəlz/	Wood and cotton are **raw materials**.
mechanisation /ˌmekənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Mechanisation** means using machines to do work.
textile	The **textile** industry made cloth in factories.
human capital /ˈhjuːmən ˈkæpɪtl/	Training builds workers' **human capital**.
capitalist	A **capitalist** owns a business and keeps its profits.
parliamentary government	Britain had a stable **parliamentary government**.
steam engine /stiːm ˈendʒɪn/	The **steam engine** powered factories and trains.
less social dislocation /les ˈsəʊʃl dɪsləʊˈkeɪʃn/	Some regions industrialised with **less social dislocation** than Britain.
elite	The **elite** were the small, rich group at the top.
Zollverein	The **Zollverein** removed taxes on trade between German states.

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factory system /ˈfæktəri ˈsɪstəm/	The **factory system** brought many workers into one building.
second industrial revolution /ˈsekənd ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl ˌrevəˈluːʃn/	The **second industrial revolution** brought steel, electricity and chemicals.
railroad	The **railroad** carried goods quickly across the country.
commercialisation of agriculture	The **commercialisation of agriculture** meant farming for profit.
population growth	Better food led to fast **population growth**.
consumerism	**Consumerism** means buying more goods.
steel /stiːl/	**Steel** is stronger than iron.
cartel /kɑːˈtel/	OPEC is a **cartel**: its members agree how much oil to produce. OPEC
division of labour /dɪˈvɪʒn ɒv ˈleɪbə/	**Division of labour** gives each worker one task.
entrepreneurial	**Entrepreneurial** families started new businesses.
middle class /ˈmɪdl klæs/	The **middle class** included doctors, lawyers and factory owners.
working class	The **working class** worked in factories for low pay.
Class identity /klæs aɪˈdentɪti/	**Class identity** grew as workers saw shared problems.

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philanthropic	**Philanthropic** groups gave money to help the poor.
urban overcrowding /ˈɜːbən ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪŋ/	**Urban overcrowding** spread disease in factory towns.
nuclear family	A **nuclear family** is parents and their children.
cult of domesticity /kʌlt ɒv dəmɪˈstɪsɪti/	The **cult of domesticity** said women belonged at home.
gender role /ˈdʒendə rəʊl/	Each **gender role** set out jobs for men and women.
social welfare	**Social welfare** laws helped the old and sick.
companionate marriage /kəmˈpænɪəneɪt ˈmærɪdʒ/	In a **companionate marriage**, people married for love.
Concert of Europe /ˈkɒnsət ɒv ˈjʊərəp/	The **Concert of Europe** kept peace through meetings of the great powers.
status quo	Conservatives wanted to keep the **status quo**: things as they were.
conservatism /kənˈsɜːvətɪzəm/	**Conservatism** supported kings, churches and tradition.
hierarchy /ˈhaɪərɑːki/	Society had a strict **hierarchy**, with nobles at the top.
autocratic /ˌɔːtəʊˈkrætɪk/	Russia had an **autocratic** ruler with total power.
emancipation of the serfs /ɪˌmænsɪˈpeɪʃn ɒvðə sɜːfs/	The **emancipation of the serfs** in Russia came in 1861.
liberal	A **liberal** wanted freedom and a constitution.

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popular sovereignty /ˈpɒpjʊlə ˈsɒvərɪnti/	**Popular sovereignty** means power comes from the people.
individual rights	Liberals defended **individual rights** like free speech.
universal male suffrage /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsl meɪl ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/	**Universal male suffrage** gives every man the vote.
socialist	A **socialist** wants workers to share ownership.
utopian	**Utopian** socialists dreamed of perfect communities.
scientific socialism	Marx called his ideas **scientific socialism**.
anarchist	An **anarchist** wants no government at all.
class struggle	Marx said history is a **class struggle** between rich and poor.
liberalism /ˈlɪbərəlɪzəm/	**Liberalism** supports freedom and limited government.
laissez-faire /ˈleɪsez feə/	**Laissez-faire** means the government stays out of business.
interventionist /ˌɪntəˈvenʃənɪst/	An **interventionist** government acts to solve social problems.
infrastructure /ˈɪnfrəstrʌktʃə/	New roads and railways improve a country's **infrastructure**.
public health /ˈpʌblɪk helθ/	Clean water improved **public health**.

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compulsory public education /kəmˈpʌlsəri ˈpʌblɪk ˌedʒuːˈkeɪʃn/	**Compulsory public education** made all children go to school.
revolutions of 1848 /ˌrevəˈluːʃnz ɒv wɒn ˈθaʊznd ˈeɪthʌndrɪdn ˈfɔːti eɪt/	The **revolutions of 1848** spread across Europe.

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